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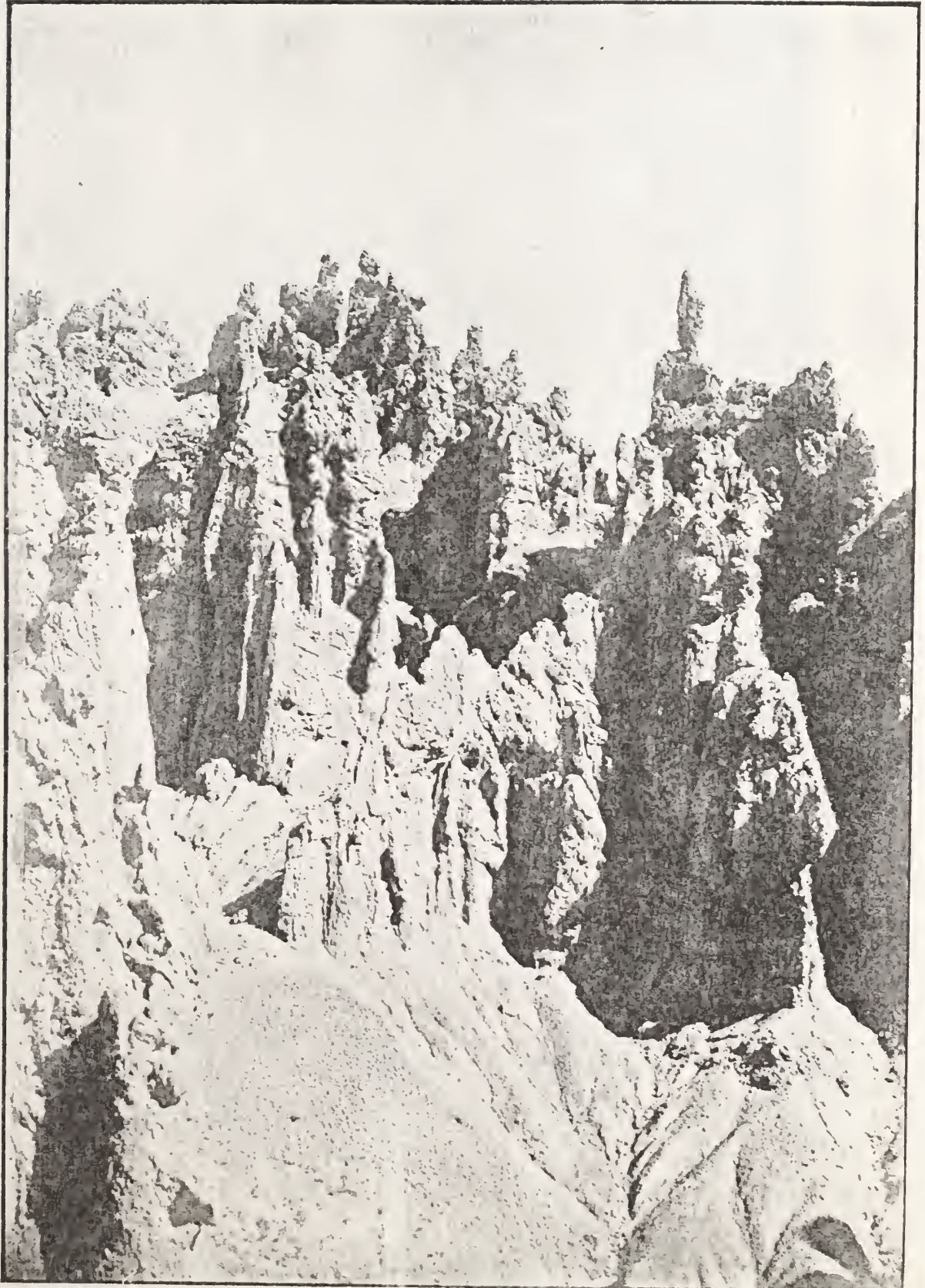




FIG. 3.—GRAND CANYON OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

The Grand Canyon is a profound chasm cut in the igneous rocks of the Park plateau. It varies from 700 to 1,100 feet in depth, and from one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile in width. The canyon walls are decomposed by hydrothermal action, the brilliant coloring being due to various conditions of alteration in the rhyolite.

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FIG. 4. CASTLE GEYSER, UPPER GEYSER BASIN.

Castle Geyser presents an admirable illustration of the building up of a sinter cone. This deposit is characteristic of the botryoidal forms surrounded by the gradual accumulation of sinter.



FIG. 5.- MINERVA TERRACE, MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS.

Minerva Terrace is made of excellent travertine deposits from thermal waters holding carbonate of lime in solution. Sequoia Mountain is shown in the distance.

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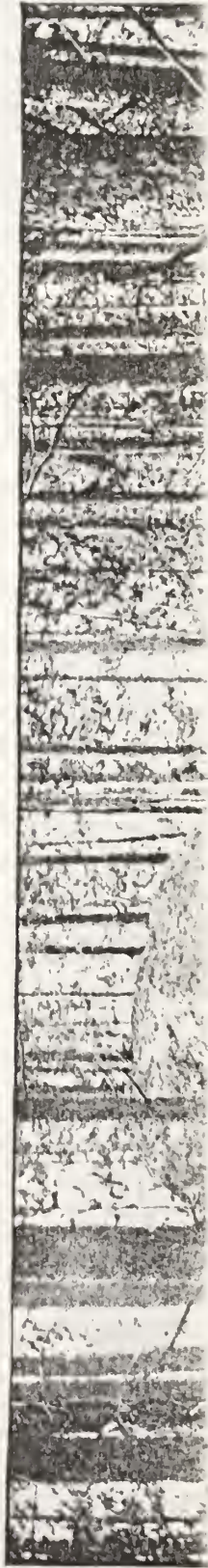
FIG. 6. OLD FAITHFUL, UPPER GEYSER BASIN.

Old Faithful is the most regular in its action of all the geysers in the Park. It throws a column of water in the air varying from 90 to 140 feet. The mound surrounding the orifice is built up by a series of sinter terraces.



FIG 7. GIANTESS GEYSER, UPPER GEYSER BASIN.

The view represents the Giantess Geyser in a dormant state. When in action the water is thrown out from a deep funnel-shaped pool. It is one of the most powerful of all geysers but is very irregular in its action.



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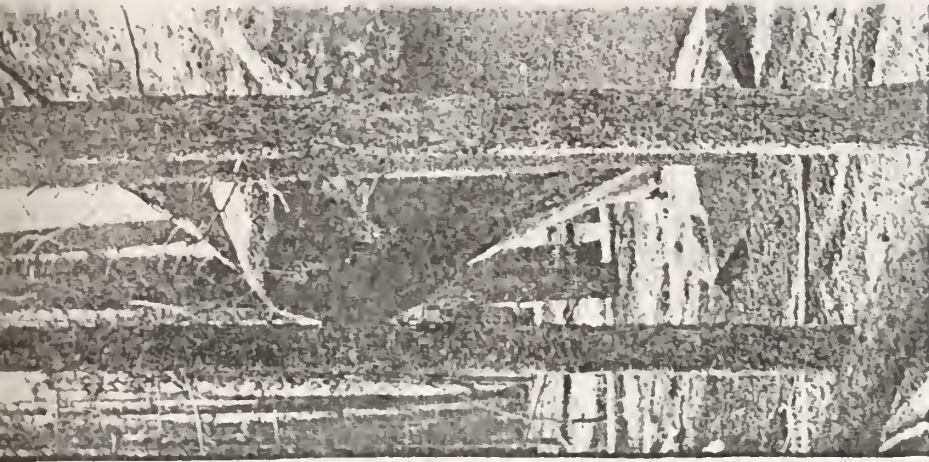
FIG. 6. OLD FAITHFUL, UPPER GEYSER BASIN.

Old Faithful is the most regular in its action of all the geysers in the Park. It throws a column of water in the air varying from 60 to 140 feet. The mound surrounding the orifice is built up by a series of sinter terraces



FIG. 8. CHROME SPRING, CRATER HILLS.

An active hot spring in a state of violent agitation constantly bubbling and sending off a column of steam into the air. The color of the water is yellowish green, from finely disseminated sulphur.



The howler stands in the forest near the length by 20 feet in breadth, and



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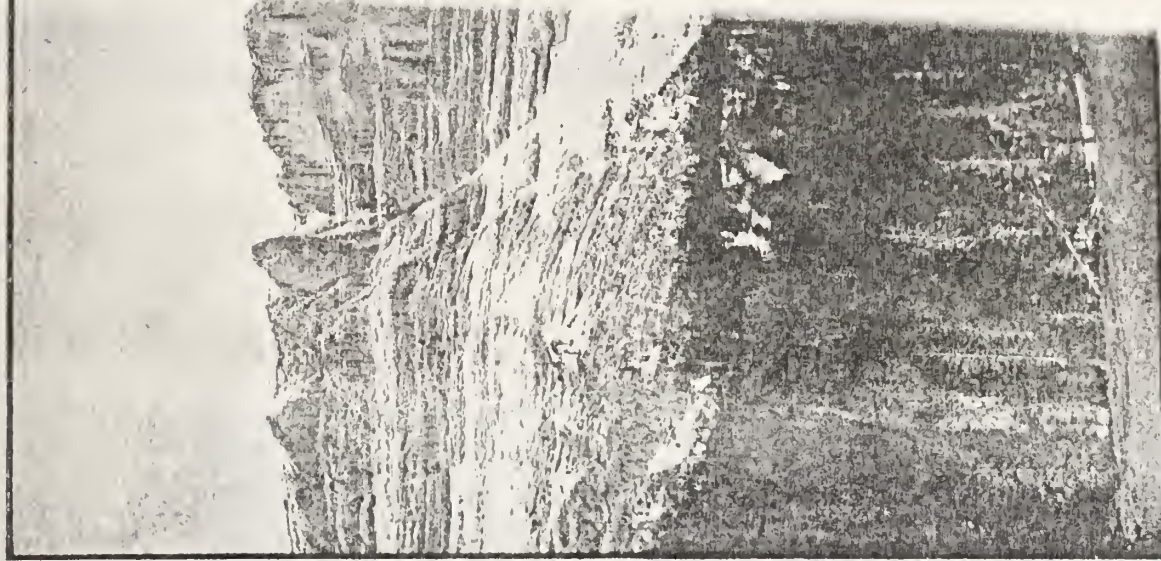
FIG. 8.—CHROME SPRING, CRATER HILLS.

An active hot spring in a state of violent agitation, constantly bubbling and sending up a column of steam into the air. The color of the water is yellowish green, from finely disseminated sulphur.



FIG. 9.—BLACKSAND SPRING, UPPER GEYSER BASIN.

This quiet pool issues from black obsidian gravel. A border of siliceous sinter encircles the basin, which falls away gently toward a funnel-shaped orifice. The water has a turquoise-blue color.



This view gives the character

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FIG. 7.—GIANTESS GEYSER, UPPER CENTER BASIN.

The view represents the Giantess Geyser in a dormant state. When in action the water is shot out from a deep funnel-shaped pool. It is one of the most powerful of all geysers but is very irregular.

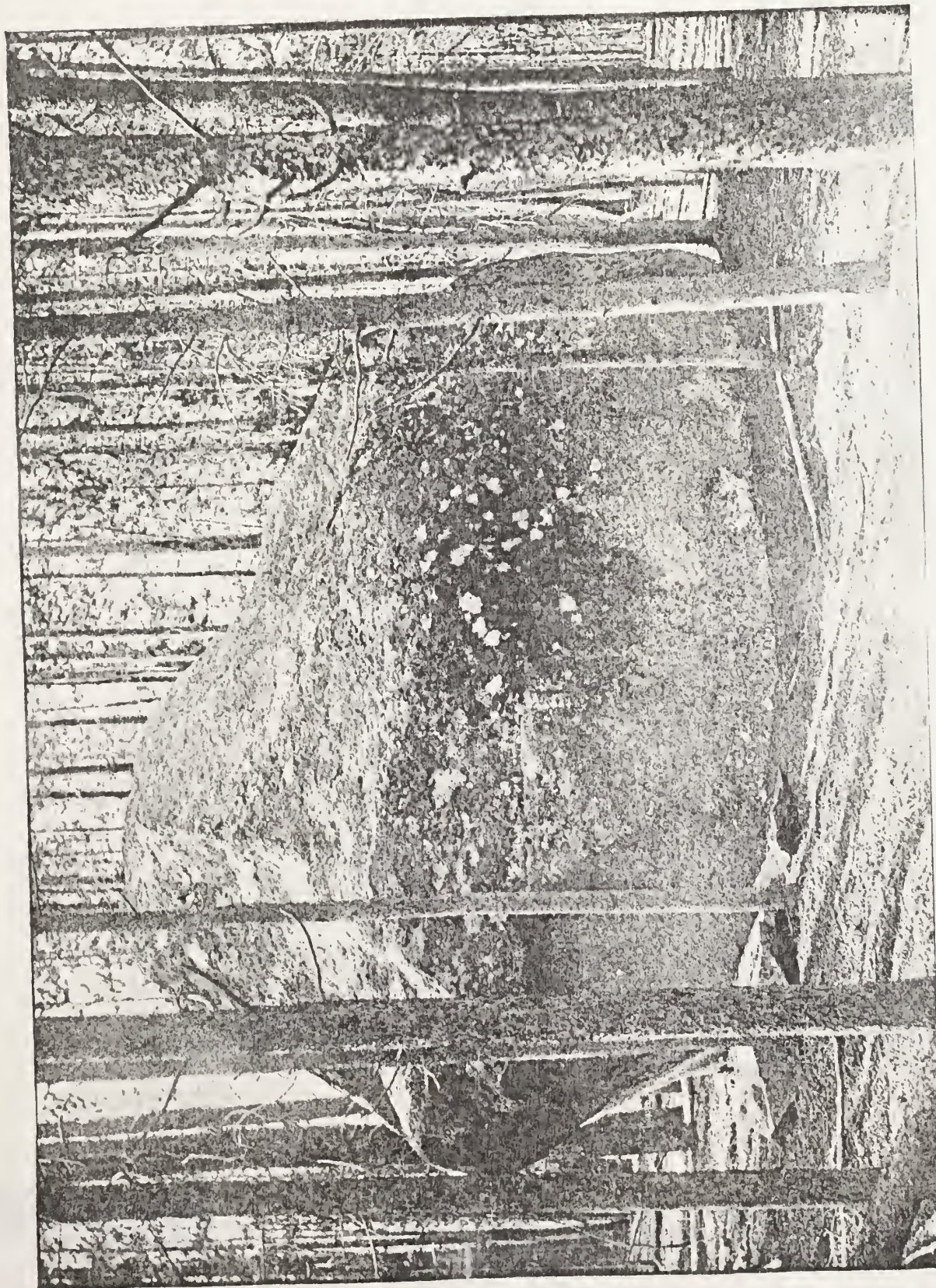


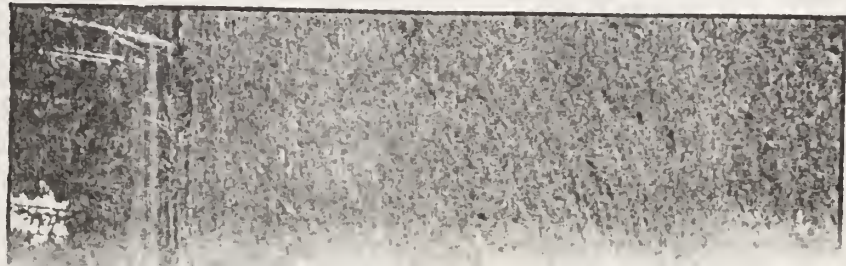
FIG. 10.—GLACIAL BOWLDER.

The boulder stands in the forest near the brink of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, a short distance from Inspiration Point. It measures 24 feet in length by 20 feet in breadth, and stands 18 feet above the base. It was transported on ice to its present position from the Snowy Range.

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team into the air. The



falls away gently



FIG. 10.—GLACIAL BOWLDER.

The boulder stands in the forest near the brink of the Grano Canyon of the Yellowstone, a short distance from Inspiration Point. It measures 24 feet in length by 20 feet in breadth, and stands 18 feet above the base. It was transported on ice to its present position from the Snowy Range.

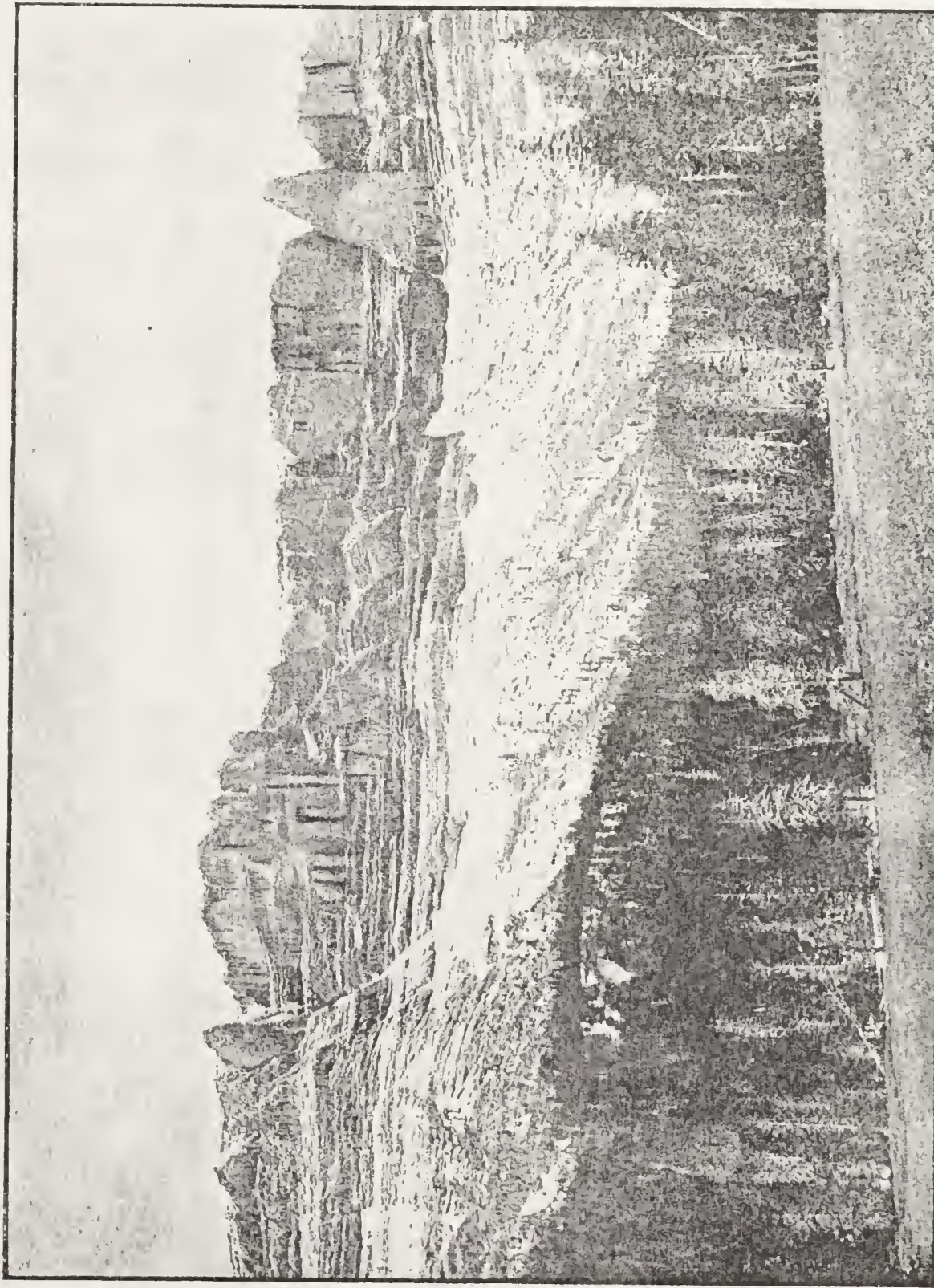


FIG. 11.—TABLE MOUNTAIN, ABSAROKA RANGE.

This view gives the characteristic bedding of the breccias and their mode of erosion in abrupt escarpments.

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